Amendments to the Specification

In the Abstract, please make the changes as shown.

~~In order to create a magnetoresistive speed sensor (100) with a permanent magnet (10) and with a sensor (A, B) for a magnetic field for detecting the speed of an object rotating about an x-axis, wherein the magnetoresistive speed sensor (100) is equipped with a measuring direction (ME), in which an external magnetic interference field does not influence the measurement result, it is proposed that the measuring direction (ME) is aligned to be parallel with an x-direction and that two sensors (A, B) are disposed with displacement from one another and normal to the measuring direction (ME).~~

~~Fig. 2~~

Consistent with an example embodiment, there is a magnetoresistive speed sensor with a permanent magnet and a sensor for a magnetic field for detecting the speed of an object rotating about an x-axis. The magnetoresistive speed sensor is equipped with a measuring direction, in which an external magnetic interference field does not influence the measurement result. The measuring direction is aligned parallel with an x-direction and two sensors are disposed with displacement from one another and normal to the measuring direction.

In the Specification, on page 4, please change lines 9-11, as shown.

~~It is an object of the invention to create~~ The present invention has been found useful in creating a magnetoresistive speed sensor that provides a precise measured value even in the presence of an external magnetic interference field. ~~This object is achieved by means of the features as claimed in Claim 1.~~

In the Specification, on page 5, please change lines 22-35, as shown.

~~Advantageous embodiments of the invention are identified in the dependent claims.~~

~~The disposal of the two sensors as claimed in Claim 2 gives rise to a symmetrical design of the magnetoresistive speed sensor.~~ In an example embodiment, a symmetrical design of the magnetoresistive speed sensors includes two sensors disposed symmetrically in relation to the x-axis on the y-asis. As a result, there is a symmetrical displacement of the two sensors from one another, i.e. both are displaced by an amount of +/-y along the y-axis from the x-axis running in the measuring direction, and in calculating the differential signal of the two sensors, independence from external interference fields is achieved, since these are then cancelled out.

~~In a simple manner, a Wheatstone bridge as known from the prior art is used as the sensor in each case, as claimed in Claim 3~~. In another example embodiment, a Wheatstone bridge as known from the prior art may be used for each of the two sensors. These deliver reliable measurement results and, for the person skilled in the art, their disposal in the magnetic field of the permanent magnet close to the rotating toothed wheel is possible with sufficient accuracy to guarantee a uniformly small air gap between the sensors and the teeth of the toothed wheel.

In the Specification, on page 6, please change lines 1-7, as shown.

~~In an alternative embodiment, as claimed in Claim 4,~~ In another example embodiment, a half bridge is used as the sensor in each case, connected together in a manner known to the person skilled in the art. The differential signal of the two half bridges then delivers the differential signal described above, which is then, however, smaller by a factor of '2'. If this signal magnitude is sufficient for an evaluation, this embodiment offers the advantage of smaller sensors, since only two resistors are required for each sensor. The entire magnetoresistive speed sensor can ~~thereby~~ therefore be made smaller.